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Wellesley College News

VOL. XLII | WELLESLEY, MASS., FEBRUARY 15, 1934 | No. 16

ALUMNAE DISCUSS COLLEGE CHANGES

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Council Sponsors Addresses by Members of Administration, Faculty, Students

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109 MEMBERS ATTEND

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One hundred and nine members of the Alumnae Council returned to the campus for the annual Council meetings February 8 through 10. There were representatives from Massachusetts to Texas and from the class of 1880 to the class of 1934; three alumnae members of the Board of Trustees, a former President of the Alumnae Association, the President of the Students' Aid Society, and eight members of the College Academic Council attended the meetings. These yearly meetings bring the Councillors up to date in their knowledge of the changing aspect of Wellesley curriculum and customs and through them the rest of the alumnae body to whom they report the business of the meetings.

The Council assembled for the first time at a formal dinner in the dining room of Tower Court. After coffee and a reception to the faculty in Great Hall, Mrs. Jessie Steane Frost, President of the Alumnae Association, introduced President Pendleton, who greeted the councillors, and Doctor Walter Kotschnig, who spoke on "International Student Service—an Educational Experiment."

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 1)

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Two New Instructors Join Personnel Of Speech Staff

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The Department of Speech announces the names of two instructors who will be added to the staff for the second semester: Mrs. Mary Lena Wadsworth and Miss Jeannette Barry Lane. They are to take the place of Miss Smaill, who is away on leave, and of Miss Hobgood, who is, we regret to say, too ill to return this year.

Mrs. Wadsworth will be recalled with pleasure by members of the Faculty, since she has assisted the Department on several occasions when they were in need of another instructor in an emergency. She has had a very wide and rich experience both as student and teacher of the interpretative aspect of speech and of its scientific, phonetic,

(*Continued on Page* 9, *Col.* 2)

Brilliant Scholar Speaks In Yearly Memorial Lecture

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The Horton lecture, which is given annually in memory of Miss Mary E. Horton, first professor of Greek at Wellesley, will be given Tuesday, February 20, at 8:30, in Billings Hall, by Professor Paul Elmore More. Mr. More is well known as a literary critic, editor, and writer on philosophical and religious subjects. He was for several years a lecturer in Greek philosophy at Princeton, and is especially interested in Plato and the influence of Plato's philosophy on later thought. At present he is delivering a series of Lowell lectures in Boston on "The Skeptical Approach to Religion." He has chosen for the subject of his lecture here "The Last Phase of Plato's Thought."

Mr. More's published works include eleven volumes of "Shelburne Essays," "Platonism," "The Religion of Plato," "Hellenistic Philosophies," "The Christ in the New Testament," "Christ the Word," "The Demon of the Absolute."

The college is fortunate in having an opportunity to hear such a brilliant and distinguished scholar.

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Italian Minister Depicts Life In University Abroad

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"Wellesley? *E bellissimo, molto simpatico!* It is so cordial a place. And of course you have one of the best Italian departments in the country." Such was the declaration of Signor Piero Parini, member of Mussolini's cabinet and Minister of Education in the Department of Foreign Affairs, as he stood in the hall of Tower Court a week ago Tuesday. One of His Excellency's chief concerns is the education of Italians living abroad, and in that connection he has been visiting all parts of this country during the last month. Ermanno Armao, Italian consul in Boston, brought him to Wellesley mainly to see the valuable old Italian manuscripts in the Plimpton Collection. The interview was conducted through Signor Parini's interpreter and secretary, Franco Mantanari.

As the visitors pointed out the differences between American and Italian education it became evident, though both gentlemen were too gallant to dwell on the point, that America is far behind in respect to the amount and type of work covered. The Italian "Liceo," which follows grammar school and precedes university training, covers the entire range of our college curriculum; yet the students who succeed

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 3)

Peace Petition Seeks Campus Opinions

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Would it be an aid to international peace in these troublous times were the world informed upon what terms the United States would join the League of Nations?

Should there be an official American representative at Geneva to participate in League deliberations while the United States is not a League member?

Students in some 750 colleges are being called on to answer these questions in the affirmative. That is, a petition asking for these two actions as important to the cause of peace is being circulated in 750 colleges under sponsorship of the Intercollegiate Council on International Co-operation. James F. Green, now a graduate student at Yale, and well known for the speech he made before the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva, is Chairman of the Council.

The petition urges "that the United States reinforce the League's contribution to peace by stating the terms under which full membership would be possible; and by appointing in the meantime an official diplomatic representative to the League of Nations to participate in its deliberations."

Those who are promoting the petition declare it to be "realistic." It is not, they insist, one of those movements that ask much in hope of getting a little; but rather that what is petitioned for can and should be done at once. They believe these steps would

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Dr. Richards Will Conduct Wellesley Religious Forum

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The Christian Association has arranged for Dr. James A. Richards to conduct the Wellesley Religious Forum on February 14, 15 and 18. These meetings are to be held in a most informal manner and after each talk students may arrange for individual conferences with Dr. Richards.

The discussion groups are as follows:

Wednesday: "Souls Awakening"
Stone Hall

Thursday: "The Greatest of The Arts."
Shafer Hall

Friday: "The Long Journey"
Tower Court

Besides these discussions Dr. Richards will give three Chapel addresses as follows:

Wednesday: "Discovering The Greatest Friend"

Thursday: "Sitting Down Together"

Friday: "The Larger Horizon"

COMMITTEES OF SENIORS COMPLETE ALL FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROM

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Miss Brocklebank To Give Piano Recital Next Monday

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Miss Blanche Brocklebank, instructor in pianoforte, will give a piano recital in Billings Hall next Monday evening, February 19, at 8:30 o'clock, in another of the Faculty Recitals sponsored by the Department of Music.

Her program will include the following numbers:

Sarabande ..... Rameau-Macdowell
Pastorale variée ..... Mozart
Scherzo from *Midsummer Night's Dream* ... Mendelssohn-Hutcheson
Phantasie, Opus 17
Traumes Wirren, Opus 12 ..... Schumann
Etudes ..... Chopin
Rendezvous ..... Godowsky
Caprice italien ..... Poulenc
Les Collines d'Anacapri
Bruyeres ..... } Debussy
Poissons d'or .....

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Judge Soffel Reviews New Era At Intercollege Rally

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The Ninth Annual Intercollegiate Rally was held this year at Wellesley College on Saturday afternoon, February 3. After a greeting by Miss Pendleton, Sara J. Soffel, Judge of the Allegheny County Court, addressed the 800 delegates who attended the meeting in Alumnae. Judge Soffel, who was the first woman judge in Pennsylvania, spoke on "1934, National or International?"

"March 4," in the words of Judge Soffel, "marks the end of an extraordinary year in the history of the United States and perhaps of the world." It is now time to stop a moment to ask "whitherbound?" In concrete terms, the judge pictured the crisis which existed at the time Roosevelt took the oath of office, a dreary

(*Continued on Page* 9, *Col.* 1)

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M. Barthoux Describes New Art Findings Of Expedition

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M. Jules Barthoux, distinguished archeologist, will visit Wellesley next week, and will give an illustrated lecture at 8:30 P. M. on Tuesday, February 20, at Alumnae Hall, on *Voyages archéologiques en Afghanistan*. His visit is under the auspices of the department of French.

M. Barthoux is one of the greatest authorities on Greco-Buddhist art. He is a member of the *Délégation archéologique française en Afghanistan*, has directed excavations there since 1928, and has made some valuable discoveries in connection with the presence of Hellenistic art in Central Asia. He has explored thirteen sites, uncovered more than five hundred stupas, and has unearthed some thirteen thousand statues and statuettes, now for the most part at the Museum in Kabul and the Musée Guimet in Paris.

His publications include *Les Fouilles de Hadda, Figures et Figurines* (1930), and *Les Fouilles de Hadda, Les Stupas* (1933). A third volume describing the results of these excavations is yet to appear.

M. Barthoux will spend part of his time at the Farnsworth Art Museum, where he will examine some recent acquisitions: two Greco-Buddhist heads and a figure which are closely related to his finds in Afghanistan. He comes to Wellesley from New York, where he has been lecturing at Columbia University, Barnard College, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Decorations are to Transform Familiar Alumnae Ballroom To Moonlit Garden

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DINNERS PRECEDE

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The social spotlight of Wellesley will be centered on Alumnae Hall, Saturday evening, February 24, when the senior class holds its prom. The dancing, which begins at 8:30 and lasts until midnight, will be preceded by dinners in Severance and Tower Court. Following the dancing supper will be served in Alumnae. Starita and his London-Boston Orchestra, which came over from London last fall, will provide the music for the dance. The Fraser Flower Shop will do the decorating, using floral decorations to transform the hall into a moonlit garden.

All arrangements have been made by Eleanor Critchlow, Prom Chairman, and her committee: Bernice Safford, in charge of the orchestra; Janet Emerson, decorations; Molly Maier, dinner and refreshments; Ann Lord, general management; Dorothy Hereford, invitations and programs; Constance Kimball, treasurer.

In the receiving line will be Miss Pendleton, Miss Coolidge, Miss Harriet Clarke, Marie Kass, and Eleanor Critchlow. Patrons and patronesses will be M. and Mme. Cazamian and Mr. and Mrs. Werthessen.

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Rodzinski Suggests Radio Tax For National Art Fund

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Artur Rodzinski, conductor of The Cleveland Orchestra, which presented a symphony concert in Alumnae Hall of Wellesley on Tuesday evening at 8:30 and who has been heard in world-wide radio broadcasts, believes all radio sets should be taxed.

"There are 18,000,000 radios in the United States today and if each owner were to pay one dollar a year into a Department of Fine Arts, that would mean a fund of $18,000,000 annually," said Rodzinski.

"The amount of the annual deficit of the major orchestras of the nation is about $150,000 per orchestra per year and the radio fund would cover this for the nation's great orchestras, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and so on, without an effort. It would also leave plenty for Metropolitan and Chicago opera companies, drama, art, and the other well-worthwhile entertainments of a civilized nation.

"There should be a department of Fine Arts in the national government, just as there is one for Agriculture. Or at least there should be a Bureau. Even the fish have a bureau to themselves," Rodzinski pointed out.

"If television is to come soon, perhaps that is the answer to the problem. For then a new system will have to be built up, with real companies to provide the programs, and music may come into its own at last. Let these sets be taxed from the start and let us have no more vapid music on the air."

Rodzinski traced the history of the

(*Continued on Page* 9, *Col.* 2)

TREE DAY TRYOUTS
MONDAY & TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 20
7:30 - 9:30 AT ALUMNAE
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 20
3:30 - 5:30 at SHAKESPEARE
NO DANCING EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. LARGE AND VARIED CAST IS NEEDED.

Antediluvian America Attracts Awe-Inspired Eurasians Beatified with Blessing of Baedeker

America as a western Mecca for thousands of eager-eyed European tourists is apparently a subject taken seriously by everyone but the Americans. The skeptical have only to go to the library and seek out the volume entitled *The United States with an Excursion into Mexico*, bearing the modest subtitle "Handbook for Travellers," and edited by Karl Baedeker of Leipzig in 1899 to discover what charms our native land holds out to travellers from other countries. And an intrepid band of travellers they are! We see them (if they obey the explicit rules laid down for them by Herr Baedeker in his introduction) coming armed with everything from "overshoes ('arctics' and 'rubbers')" down to "pins and needles, tapes and ribbons, dress ties and gloves, toilette requisites, buttons, and matches (generally very poor in America)." They are prepared for a customs examination which "is generally conducted courteously but often with extreme minuteness" and for a time schedule in which "true local or mean solar time may be anywhere from 1 minute to 30 minutes ahead or behind the standard time." They are resigned to travel in barbarously imperfected railroad trains. "The seats in the American cars offer very little room for two persons, and their backs are too low to offer any support to the head; a single crying infant or spoiled child annoys 60-70 persons instead of the few in one compartment; the passenger has little control over his window as someone in the car is sure to object if he opens it; the window opens upward instead of downward; the continual opening and shutting of the doors, with the consequent draughts, are annoying; the incessant visitation of the train-boy, with his books, candy, and other articles for sale, renders a quiet nap almost impossible." However, the travellers are reassured by knowing that "the publicity prevents any risk of the railway crimes sometimes perpetrated in the separate compartments of the European system."

Once arrived at the hotel recommended by his handbook, the visiting Englishman is sure of his ground. "The traveller enters the *Office*, a large and often comfortably fitted-up apartment, used as a general rendezvous and smoking-room, not only by the hotel guests, but often also by local residents. On one side of it it is the office of the *Hotel Clerk*, who keeps the keys of the bedrooms, supplies unlimited letter-paper gratis, and is supposed to be more or less omniscient on all points on which the traveller is likely to require information. . . . On entering the dining-room the visitor is shown to his seat by the head-waiter, instead of selecting the first vacant seat that suits his fancy. . . . Many Americans order the whole of their meals at once, but this is by no means necessary except in primitive localities or inferior hotels." Tourists are warned that "soap, curiously enough, though provided in hotels, is not provided in boarding-houses or lodgings."

(*Continued on Page* 8, *Cols.* 2 & 3)

Out From Dreams and Theories

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

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Seniors and others who wish to make application for admission to graduate work in Wellesley College for 1934-35 should communicate with the Dean of Graduate Students by March first if possible. Candidates should proceed as follows:

(1) Graduate students and members of the Class of 1934 contemplating graduate study at Wellesley next year should secure from Miss Marion Johnson, Room 250 Hetty H. R. Green Hall, or through written application to the Dean of Graduate Students, a copy of the Graduate Circular and blanks to be used in applying for *admission* or *readmission* to graduate work.

(2) Such students should then confer with the chairman of the department in which they may wish to work to secure information concerning courses and prerequisites.

(3) Those desiring graduate scholarships should make application in a personal letter to the Dean of Graduate Students. The Trustees of Wellesley College have established eighteen scholarships to the annual value of one year's tuition to be awarded to approved candidates for the Master's degree in residence at Wellesley. The award of these scholarships will be made after the candidate's formal application for admission to graduate work has been accepted.

Laboratory assistants and other members of the official staff of the College are granted the privilege of graduate study without tuition charge.

A list of other scholarships and fellowships to which appointments are made through Wellesley College is given in the Graduate Circular. Ordinarily these larger grants are not made to students in their first year of graduate work.

Further information and advice will be gladly given by members of the Committee on Graduate Instruction. Appointments with the Dean of Graduate Students may be made through Miss Johnson, Room 250 Hetty H. R. Green Hall.

Helen Sard Hughes,
Dean of Graduate Students

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SUMMER WORK

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Students who wish to secure work for the summer vacation may register at the office of the Personnel Bureau. Although the problem of securing paid work is a difficult one at the present time, there are many interesting volunteer positions which offer valuable experience and there are also some apprentice positions, which offer training and a small salary. Among the positions which are usually open to students are counsellorships in summer camps, housework, taking care of children, library work, office work, playground work, tutoring, selling in department stores and summer shops, and waiting on table at tea rooms or summer hotels.

Office Hours: Monday-Friday, 11-12 A. M.

Room 242, Green Hall.

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THE IMPRESSION WE LEAVE

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When you interview a possible employer it is well to remember that you are making an impression, favorable or unfavorable, upon your interviewer as surely as you are receiving one. Much of this impression derives from personal appearance, bearing, speech. With this in mind, the Personnel Bureau has asked Miss Elizabeth M. Osborne of New York City, a consultant on dress and matters of grooming and general personal appearance, to discuss these subjects very practically for your benefit.

Miss Osborne will spend two days at Wellesley on Monday, February 19, and Tuesday, February 20. At 7:15 on Monday, and at 4:40 on Tuesday, Miss Osborne will give a general talk, open to all the college, on *The Impression We Leave*, presenting on the two days different aspects of this subject. These meetings will be in Alumnae Hall.

On Monday and Tuesday mornings group conferences, open to juniors and seniors, will be held for about twenty-five students in each group, and a few individual conferences with Miss Osborne will also be arranged for those who have particular problems of dress, carriage, and general appearance.

The lectures and conferences deal especially with (a) the importance of good carriage, (b) the relation of good health to general appearance, and (c) clothes, from the angle of good taste and appropriateness, with something on the art of acquiring them.

Miss Osborne comes to us with wide experience in writing, lecturing, and personal consultation, and after similar courses of discussion at a number of the women's colleges.

Seniors and juniors who wish to take advantage of these conferences should register with the Personnel Bureau *at once*.

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WORK FOR NEXT YEAR

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Students who wish to apply for work for next year on the various exchanges, such as Campus Exchange, Furniture Exchange, Bicycle Exchange, for Founders Bells and for work in the College Library are requested to leave their names as soon as possible at the office of the Personnel Bureau.

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SPECIAL TEACHING

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For those who may be interested in the teaching of the deaf, the Clarke School in Northampton, Massachusetts, announces its normal course of training for this special field. The work of the normal group includes observation and supervised teaching, as well as lectures and assigned reading. It may be combined with work toward a Master's degree at either Smith College or Massachusetts State College in Amherst, if the candidate is properly qualified for such graduate work.

While experience in teaching is valuable, it is not a prerequisite, the only such stipulation being graduation from an accredited college. As to expenses, each student in the normal course pays $300 toward her board and lodging, the balance of her expenses to the school being made up by the Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, with which the school is affiliated.

Since the membership of the training class is limited, it is suggested that anyone interested in it should make early application to the Clarke School for the Deaf, Department for the Training of Teachers, Northampton, Massachusetts.

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ALUMNA DISCUSSES LAW OPPORTUNITIES

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On Friday, January 26, Judge Sara Soffel, class of 1908, spoke at Shakespeare about law as a career for women.

She opened her talk by stating that the legal profession is one of the oldest in the world, but the entrance of women into that field has been comparatively recent. When she started studying law, although it was easy for women to study law, it was very difficult for them to practice. The state supreme courts would refuse to admit them into court on the grounds that their contracts were not binding. Then, too, to admit women to the bar would be to acknowledge their right to hold political positions, and to this the men would not agree. Finally, in 1875, the judges of Wisconsin refused to admit women lest they should corrupt the men. Judge Soffel declared that the women's movement has been characterized by three phases: first, the struggle on the part of women to be educated; secondly, the struggle for economic independence; and finally, the struggle for the vote which was ended with the nineteenth amendment. The women's movement is now undergoing a fourth phase, however, which is the struggle for equality of opportunity.

Miss Soffel then gave a short description of her own career. When she was in high school she had the desire to study law, and surprisingly enough, even as a senior at Wellesley, that desire had not left her. Her father, however, objected to law as a profession for women, so that after graduating, she started to teach school. Pedagogy after five years proved uninteresting, so she entered the law school in Pittsburgh in 1913, from which no woman, as yet, had graduated. In 1916 she received her degree and also a fellowship. There was some discussion as to whether a woman should receive a fellowship, but finally a compromise was agreed upon wherewith she received $200 but not the right to teach in the law school. Instead, she was allowed to correct papers. In 1917, since she could not gain admission to any law office, she hung out her own shingle, and within four years she was assistant city solicitor. In this capacity she received very valuable training, so that in 1929 she was asked to serve as the director of the Bureau of Women and Children. Her final triumph came in 1930 when she was appointed by Governor Fischer to the bench of the County Court.

Judge Soffel then discussed the essential background for a girl lawyer. A cultural background is most essential, and the study of psychology, sociology, economics, English and history will prove very helpful. Unless one has a natural bent for it, law should not be studied, since the task is a hard, severe one, although the exterior may appear dramatic. Family backing helps, since it is difficult for a woman lawyer to make a good beginning. But success can be obtained, if the girl has intelligence, industry, courage, a high sense of honor, and personality. Research, public office, law departments, and positions as a judge are very advantageous. Judge Soffel concluded with the hope that more Wellesley girls would be interested in law.

"COLLEGE GIRLS!
will pay cash for your slightly used clothing. State article, size, and price desired." Address Box 157, Wellesley College News.

DR. DWIGHT R. CLEMENT
DR. COPELAND MERRILL
DENTISTS
Wellesley Square Phone 1900

Filene's
WELLESLEY SHOP
50 CENTRAL ST.
Announcing a Group of New Spring Sample
Blouses Skirts
By a Famous New York Designer in Imported Woolens
$3.25 the BLOUSE
$3.50 the SKIRT

FILENE'S
WELLESLEY SHOP, 50 CENTRAL STREET
A lace evening dress that looks like a strawberry soda
$16.75
Baby pin Lace sleekly jacketed, and trimmed at the sleeves with a froth of tulle in a pale flesh color. And a taffeta slip under it all. Also in blue or white. Misses' sizes. $16.75.
The wrap-around evening petticoat
A full length, adjustable petticoat with a wide wrap, which gives plenty of dancing freedom.
$2

FILENE'S
WELLESLEY SHOP
"Campus Kashas"
Of soft as silk woolen with a tiny black fleck woven in. In powdery pastels, Rose, Aquamarine, Ciel blue, Jade, Jonquil. Three styles, one not sketched, a button up the front, short sleeved dress. Misses.
$19.75

THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

NOW that the fateful weeks of January 29 and February 5 have become part of history; now that a sense of universal relief, albeit accompanied by certain pangs of dread and qualms of conscience, has descended upon the undergraduate body; and now that bridge partners are again allowed to go down two tricks without actual manslaughter being committed, Perry emerges from hibernation. During these stormy days the Pressman has used much self control. In fact—and for this he feels that he deserves a crown even more resplendent than Dean Knapp's—not once has the word *exam* passed his lips until this moment. But the time has come—

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PERRY has never yet become hardened to the state of coma which seems to descend upon the average student during exams. They do such things and they say such things! Take for instance the case of the pitiful creature who took out her pen a few minutes before the beginning of an exam, only to discover that somehow she had unearthed an old pen with a broken point. She rushed to her professor, waved the pen wildly at her. The professor suggested in a soothing tone of voice that our heroine run back to her dormitory, and return with a more adequate implement. The afflicted one tore off, reached her room, and began excavating. She shoveled papers from her desk to the floor, dug madly into drawers, finally rummaged through the scrapbasket. No luck. Suddenly she became aware of a mysterious object in her coat pocket. Moaning feebly, she extracted the missing pen, and tottered back to the exam.

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THERE seem to be a few favored souls who manage to retain a sense of humor, even in the midst of their wildest aberrations. Perry, whose journalistic fervor sometimes overcomes his sense of the fitness of things, went calling on a sophomore friend of his half an hour before the Bible exam. He knocked on the door, and was greeted by a burble of sound. Undismayed, he entered. The lady threw one scornful look in his direction, and returned to her book. The Pressman made himself comfortable, and glanced around. Finally, in a very small voice, he ventured, "Pardon, but do you always wear heavy gloves in your room?" The sophomore gazed in bewilderment at her mittened hands, then turned to Perry with a twinkle. "Well, after all," she said, "it *is* the zero hour!"

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NORMALLY sane people do do the strangest things. One mademoiselle, a junior, no less, planned to attend the opera on the evening following her last exam. She was a bit vain of her level-headedness, the Pressman fears. She was leaving for New York immediately after the performance, and all her packing was accomplished without the faintest sign of a mishap. But alas! as she reached into her purse for her cherished ticket, disaster descended upon her. In a recent frenzy of tidiness, she had thrown away the ticket, carefully preserving a six months' old stub.

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THE most inexplicable things do happen in times like this. One ardent student emerged from seclusion one evening just long enough to mail a letter in the box in front of Founders. While still at a good distance, she observed that there was something new and different about the shape of that familiar landmark. Upon closer examination, she discovered that a paper bag was perched jauntily on the top of the box. Curiosity overwhelmed her. She peeped. Within there lay a bottle, a rather large bottle, dark and very odorous, but quite, quite empty. Our poor victim of circumstances uttered a stifled yowl, and departed from thence with admirable speed.

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ONE girl embellished her Bible exam with a truly Baconian sentence, running somewhat as follows: "From my course in Biblical History, I learned that some parts of the Bible are to be read hastily for historical background; others are to be perused more carefully for religious concepts; and still other parts are to be carefully honeycombed."

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AFTER one disastrous attempt at putting theory into practise, two juniors have recently come to the conclusion that such a thing is an impossibility. It seems that between them they had raised a little surplus capital and, being adventurous souls, had decided to apply what they had learned in economics class toward increasing their wealth. Consulting their Professor, they learned that wheat was at that time the safest and most profitable investment, so wheat, they decided, was what they wanted. They started out very efficiently by looking in a directory for the name of a broker to handle their business; finding the advertisement of a wheat broker, they placed their money at his disposal and forgot all about their investment. Not so the wheat broker. A few days ago the girls received a message. "There are twelve barrels marked 'wheat' down here for you, and the expressman says there are a hundred more at the station."

The Professor who advised them, it is said, considers the situation outside his line. When last heard from, the Juniors were trying to find a reliable miller.

Perry the Pressman

SERVICE FUND AIDS WISCONSIN COLLEGE

"Where Harvard and Yale stood 200 years ago; where Princeton and Dartmouth stood 100 years ago; where Oberlin and Beloit stood 50 years ago; Northland stands today—but of necessity meeting twentieth century educational standards." So writes the President of the small college of liberal arts in Ashland, Wisconsin, the only institution of higher education within more than a 200-mile radius. Because of its small fees for board and tuition—$380 being the maximum, excluding purely personal expenditures, Northland College offers a unique opportunity for college education to the many young men and women in its area who cannot meet the expenses of the more well-known colleges. There is a system of co-operative work in dormitories, there are opportunities for self-help, and the students themselves take care of the grounds and all repairs. A Crafts Shop, from which students' work in copper, iron, wax and basketry is sold, by means of student-run advertising, offers still another means of defraying expenses.

In spite of its economies in all fields, Northland has been finding it difficult, these past years, to take in as many students as it would like. The same situation applies to other such schools in the northwest which must depend upon the support of private individuals and organizations. The Wellesley Service Fund has helped both Northland and the Billings Polytechnic Institute in Montana, two representative schools of the northwest which offer opportunities to students of small means. With the families scattered and isolated in ranches and mining camps, with high schools averaging seventy-five miles apart, and these without adequate facilities for boarding even those who could travel that far, the Billings Polytechnic Institute is doing notable work in offering preparation and training for college and for vocations in the professions, the arts, and industry. It is the only school of higher learning in a region including all the eastern two-thirds of Montana, and the northern three-fourths of Wyoming, and it is practically unique in a much larger area.

Hiram, O.—(IP)—A revolutionary change in the program at Hiram College, designed to get away from "education by the clock," was announced late last week by youthful President Kenneth I. Brown.

Beginning next September, Hiram students, instead of studying five courses concurrently, will devote nine-week periods to intensive study of one subject in each period. The year will be split into four such periods.

The new plan, patterned after the Oxford University system, is the result of successful experiments conducted the last three summers when students concentrated their efforts on one subject instead of several. Professors were convinced that the quantity and quality of work accomplished was superior to that done when the students' attention was distributed over several fields of study.

One "running course" along with the student's intensive major course will be carried one hour, three days a week, throughout the year as at present. These courses, such as languages, will need longer periods for assimilation.

The Hiram student's day will be divided as follows: From 8 a. m. to 9 a. m., class in language; 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., he will be subject to the direction of his "major" professor, with time out for lunch and physical education.

Students are enthusiastic over the new plan. It will abolish final exams at the end of every semester, but President Brown, who came here in 1930, anticipates a comprehensive examination to test the general academic accomplishments of the students before graduation.

Hiram College was founded in 1850 and has always been a small college of liberal arts. This year the enrollment is 300 students, exclusive of the junior college branch which operates in Warren, O., near here. The former President of the United States Garfield was once president of the college.

New York—(IP)—It is going to be hard on New York subway riders who deposit fake nickles in turnstiles if an invention of a young assistant professor at Case School of Applied Science is adopted.

The inventor, Prof. Anatoli C. Seletzky of Cleveland, here to sell his device, described it as a robot detective with a shrill voice and a hefty punch.

When a counterfeit nickel is deposited in the turnstile the robot yells, "Stop, Thief!"

It then hits you over the head with a mallet, douses you with water, and imprisons you in a trap-door cell until police arrive.

If that doesn't cure you of putting phoney coins in the slot, the subway operators think you will have earned your free ride.

Middletown, Conn.—(IP)—The New Deal may be much worse for the colleges and universities of the country than the depression was, in the opinion of President J. L. McConaughy of Wesleyan University.

"The depression closed a few schools and caused some salary cuts," he said, "but the New Deal may go further. It may control the number of students to be admitted to colleges; endowments may be placed under government control; teachers may come under federal control as to salaries, qualifications and status, and some form of taxation may be imposed on college property."

Cleveland—(IP)—A new standard of accuracy in the measurement of the speed of sound was announced to the world of science last week by Dr. Dayton C. Miller, professor of physics at Case School of Applied Science.

The first experiments took place at Sandy Hook, N. J., in 1918 and 1919, Dr. Miller said. After months of study and computation of the data of the experiments, Dr. Miller and two assistants concluded that sound travels 1,087.13 feet per second.

"The tests and studies covered a period of nearly two years," said Dr. Miller, who is internationally known for his investigations of the theory of relativity and on the speed of light. "I worked on the problem during the war but dropped it because my studies of relativity occupied all my attention. Last summer I was asked to continue my original research.

"With my assistants I worked on the data through the fall. I am now compiling my notes into a treatise for publication, if it is wanted."

Dr. Miller obtained his results by placing six microphones serially along a four-mile course. Whenever one of the microphones caught the sound of big guns it set up vibrations on a string galvanometer which were photographed on a moving film.

As weather conditions and temperatures affect the results of such experiments, Dr. Miller made 79 such tests before he announced his results.

Ausable Chasm, N. Y.—(IP)—What is art? Here is Rockwell Kent's definition:

"It you like it—if it moves you—then for you it is art." He goes on:

"You don't have to know about art in the terms of the critics and museum curators. All the technique in the world is not sufficient to make a picture art. It must have in addition that ability to stir you personally. . .

"Too many artists make pictures of flowers, old barns, and other nice things under the 'art-for-art's sake' notion born of art school days.

"Goya stirred the world of his own time, and has been stirring people ever since, by his war pictures. They were pictures of things people knew about, or wanted to know about.

"Rembrandt made pictures of things as people knew them—cities, church beliefs, the business men of the times. That's what artists of today must do. They must have eyes and ears and brains enough to understand what is going on in the world about them first."

Boston, Mass.—(IP)—Strenuous opposition to the proposed child labor amendment to the federal Constitution has been raised by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and the great educator's activity in this respect is apt to arouse nation-wide controversy in educational circles inasmuch as educational authorities as a group have long been opponents of child labor.

In a prepared statement, and after quoting the proposed amendment, which says: "The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age," Dr. Lowell said, in part:

"The power granted to Congress would authorize it to regulate the child and home to an almost unlimited degree; and the promoters indicated they wanted to go far. . . . No one except a few fanatics really wants power exercised to anything like the extent to be authorized."

Interpreting the language of the proposed amendment, Dr. Lowell said it would be "within the competence" granted by it to provide that boys and girls up to 18 years of age" shall not do any work, paid or unpaid, in the household, farm, garden, in assisting their parents, or in making, for their own play, buildings, sleds, toys or anything else."

About twenty states have now ratified the amendment, which was put before the states some twelve years ago. For years almost no action whatever was taken by the states, but since the depression has thrown many out of work, the proposed amendment has grown rapidly in public favor.

Cambridge, Mass.—(IP)—Founded in 1636, or 298 years ago, Harvard University is the oldest educational institution in the United States.

Now its 39-year-old president, Dr. James Bryant Conant, hopes to make it the most important university in the country.

In his first annual report to the board of overseers, President Conant pictured the institution as "a truly national university," drawing to itself "the most able investigators and teachers of the world," and to its student body "the cream of the nation's younger minds."

(*Continued on Page 10, Col. 3*)

★Summer School In Russia . . .

Registration is now open for Summer School Courses at the First Moscow University, 1934 session, July 15th to August 26th. A wide range of courses on social, economic, educational and language subjects will be given in English by prominent Soviet professors. Ten courses, thirty hours. Six weeks' work, four of resident study and two of travel field work. University credit possible.

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934

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The Dividing Line

—:—

The beginning of the second semester is, it goes without saying, a difficult period. It involves the process of re-orientation to the succession of class periods, and often enough, one is still tired from the combination of intensive review and concentration over the writing of papers which, no matter how interesting the topic, are a not inconsiderable drain on the nervous system. Hence the student returns to work hoping to be eased gradually again into the more difficult work of quizzes and papers.

Consider her feelings, then, upon being greeted with notices on the bulletin boards that papers or quizzes are due on the second day—papers and quizzes which demand no little time in adequate preparation. True, they may have been assigned during the examination period, but that is a time when all energies are concentrated on the matter in hand, especially if an individual's schedule of final papers and examinations are evenly distributed out to the last day, leaving just enough time to accomplish the work, but with no extra period for what theoretically belongs to the *second* semester. The result is that less time than is needed for a good piece of work is all that can be given to such assignments, and if these are seriously taken into consideration for second semester grades, the student suffers a lower grade than he justly deserves.

It would seem that, the semesters being clearly divided by the examination period, the work should be as sharply separated, and that it should be so arranged by the faculty that it is not necessary to carry such preparation from one semester into the next. Could not the first class appointment, at least, be devoted to imparting wisdom to the student, instead of trying to drag it from her, by means of written lessons, papers, or insistent questions on hastily prepared lessons?

Results As proof of the fact that complaints made in these august columns sometimes glean a response from an interested member of the Administration, we wish to cite the case of the five-thirty bell in Billings. On this page recently appeared an inquiry, asking why such a nuisance was permitted to continue, interrupting a speaker and creating disturbance.

Miss Adams of the Information Bureau was stirred by this plaintive request and gallantly set out to discover why such a nuisance was allowed. It seems that it is hooked up on the same control as the bells in the Art and Main Libraries, and those bells are absolutely necessary. The expense of disconnecting and reconnecting after every lecture would be too great. The only alternative would be to muffle the bell on each occasion, so that it could not be heard. The janitor of Billings has done this and is willing to do it any time in the future.

May we draw a moral from the talk above? Circumstances which arouse your ire and wrath are not necessarily permanent and irremediable. We do not guarantee a favorable reaction to your favorite grouch, but a sensible plea in the neighboring column is likely to bring about a reply, if not a complete reform.

—:—

Big Lots For Small It is interesting to compare the attitudes of various instructors at the beginning of a new semester. It goes without saying that there is one common topic of discussion—the stretch of work between now and June—but the ways of dealing with the subject are many and varied. Some faculty members make a definite statement that the semester's work will be handed out in small blocks, in day to day assignments. Others take pains to outline the entire scope of the work, and suggest certain milestones which must be reached by certain definite dates, but which, however, require no arbitrary daily assignments. Surely this is the ideal way to plan a half year's studying for college students, who should, by this time, consider themselves mature or grown-up enough to dispense with set assignments, and handle a large piece of work through a sensible budgeting of time.

Apology

—:—

The editors of the News *wish to express their regret for the many factual errors in the report in the last issue of Mrs. Loomis's lecture on King Arthur in Italy.*

PICTURES OF FACULTY IN TRADITION NIGHT PLAYS ON EXHIBITION AND SALE ALUMNAE OFFICE

FREE PRESS COLUMN

—:—

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 11 A.M. on Monday.

SUNDAY LENTEN SERVICES

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

What does being a Christian mean in the bustling world of today? Here is a question which has troubled each one of us, not once but many times—there are apparently so few cues to its answer. It is the question that has been chosen as the general theme for this year's series of Lenten services, beginning next Sunday at Saint Andrew's Church under the auspices of the Episcopal Club. We are particularly fortunate in the speakers who have consented to discuss with us this question, in all its phases and implications: the well-known Reverend Kinsolving of Trinity Church in Boston, favorite of colleges throughout New England, heads the list—he is to give the talk this Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. There will be an opportunity for about twenty students to meet and have supper with the Reverend Kinsolving beforehand. A list for signing up will be posted on the Senior class board. The other speakers will give their addresses at a quarter to five, on Sundays during the succeeding weeks, and will be announced in their order on the Weekly Bulletin Board. Watch for them.

These annual Lenten services—devotional, informational, and inspirational—are eagerly anticipated by all thinking students who have attended them in past years. For we are given the opportunity not only of hearing some of our foremost religious thinkers speak on questions which particularly concern us, the student body, but also of meeting these men and of discussing our problems in an intimate, informal forum.

Elaine Meekins, '35.

—:—

DO YOU KNOW?

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

Do you know that if you are interested in doing active social service work in Boston or thereabouts that C. A. makes that opportunity possible?

Since the college does not seem to know a great deal about this branch of C. A. work the Social Service Committee take this opportunity of telling you briefly what it has been doing this year.

In co-operation with a subcommittee on College Volunteers, under the Boston Council of Social Agencies, and under immediate guidance of an alumna who is an experienced Boston social worker, we have placed thirty-two girls in active volunteer work. These girls give one afternoon a week to work in the Family Welfare Association, hospital clinics, or to participating in Day Nurseries, Children's Libraries, or to teaching in settlement classes, thus using their particular skills in tasks that are a necessary part of the agency's work.

As a chance to test out one's vocational preference it is a valuable opportunity and from the reports of the girls this volunteer work has proved most interesting, profitable, and instructive, and has given them a feeling of having made a worth-while contribution to the life of the community.

During the second semester the committee plans to have two or three supper meetings, at which time some experienced worker from Boston will speak informally on some aspect of Social work.

If this has aroused any latent desires to do volunteer work the second semester. I hope you will sign your name on the C. A. Board as soon as possible, since there will be several places to be filled.

Virginia Lees,
Social Service Chairman.

FAIR SELECTION

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

The New England Model League of Nations has become a highly valued and important phase of Inter-collegiate Activities. Wellesley has taken an active part in the Model League work ever since the meetings were first started seven years ago; we are anxious to carry on the fine reputation she has established.

This year the committee in charge of the Model League work at Wellesley has been criticized for its arbitrary handling of the groups who are trying out for positions on the various countries. The basis for selection of anyone officially representing Wellesley at the Model League will not be on any past activity they have done in the Peace movement, of which the Model League is but one phase; nor will it be on personal merits alone which the candidate may possess; but each person will be judged on the basis of work which she contributes to the duplicate meetings of the regular Model League meetings which will be held next week.

The League of Nations was established for the purpose of preserving the peace of the world, and the Model Leagues were established as an educational measure for perpetuating that idea, not as a general conference or get-together of college students. Therefore anyone desiring to work on the Model League must realize and accept this underlying basis.

Betty Muther, Member of the Executive Committee, Model League,
Ada Schoenberg, Chairman of the Wellesley Committee.

—:—

LIBRARY CENSORSHIP

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

From three different sources I have had a note of the periodical librarian to the *New Masses* called to my attention. It has caused unfortunate criticism of Wellesley College by people who have absolutely no Communist leanings, but who are shocked at this prejudiced and narrow-minded type of censorship in a liberal arts college. This magazine may not have the cultural finish of most of the periodicals on our shelves but if students find it too crude, they will not bother to read it. It may not voice opinions that are theoretically sound, but the college does not feel that student intellects are injured by contact with Plato, Descartes, and the NRA—all of them open to criticism on this ground. I do not believe that the administration sanctions this discrimination, for that would be an unreserved admission of inability to fulfill the purpose of a liberal arts college. As a member of the student body, I protest against this autocratic removal of a prominent minority point of view from our library shelves.

Mary Alice Eaton, '34

—:—

MILK!

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

By now many of you have undoubtedly discovered that there is no milk on sale at the El Table. Why has milk, once a mainstay of between-classes or instead-of-lunch snacks, disappeared?

Frankly and briefly—there is no milk because we can't make it pay. Selling milk was begun as a courtesy to our "under-nourished, over-fatigued" colleagues. Conference Fund of Christian Association did not expect to make any immense profit from it, but it did expect milk to pay its own way. This winter milk-selling has been a money-losing, not a money-making, venture. The irregularity of demand is a seriously handicapping feature, but the greatest pitfall has been lack of girls to sell. Even those girls who did sign up to sell as a courtesy have been so irregular in attendance that more than once a day's supply of milk has been frozen through lack of care of the frigidaire.

We have decided to discontinue milk until we can ascertain the college's attitude. If there is sufficient demand expressed by consistent milk drinkers, milk may again be put on sale, either under Conference Fund of C. A., as the arrangement now is, or under Campus Exchange. If the demand is

(*Continued on Page 9, Col. 2*)

"I think I'll write some serious verse,"
Remarked the pup with jaw set terse,
"Something with thought and meaning deep
To make the *Lit. Review* and *Harper's*
Turn shamefully aside and weep . . .
A trilogy in Greek hexameter
With rhymes in Puritan perimeter . .
And with a theme of noble strain
About a horse without a mane
Who loved a mare with eyebrows pink
—A hostess at a skating rink—
And knights with aero-submarines
Or office-pups with limousines. . . ."
"No talk like that," broke in the Ed.
"We'll have the other kind instead.
We want some stuff with pep and dash—
The kind you do for Mr. Nash. . . ."

SO-O-O-O-O-O-O-O

Adonais here adds
To his long list of glories,
And gives you his latest . .
Short short-short stories . .

—:—

SHOPPING IN UTOPIA

—:—

"Will you wrap me up
A jar of charm,
And a couple of tubes of allure?
And a cake of grace
Will do no harm,
And I'll need some demureness, I'm sure. . . .

"I'll take a small-sized box
Of sophistication
And a pound of sharp-edged wit . .
—A sense of humor
In concentration
With an attachment for punning on it. . . .

"And a couple of bottles
Of *savoir-faire* . . . .
A package of silver for my tongue . . .
A carton of tact . . .
An innocent stare . . . .
And some balm for nerves unstrung. . .

"Tie them all up
With a pliable line . .
. . . . . I'll take them now . .
. . . Thank you, ... That's fine. . . ."

—:—

"WILL YOU GET AT HATHAWAY BEFORE NEXT CLASS . . .?"

—:—

I like the looks
Of brand-new books,
Whose colorful jackets
Make chromatic rackets
With their lettering of green
Or aquamarine . . .
Whose pages unturned
Are not to be spurned
'Til we learn of the fate
Of sad heroine Kate. . . . .

I like the looks
Of brand-new books,
Where the smell of fresh print
Gives an exciting hint
Of heroes with blond hair
Who love one with fond care . . . .
Where cute illustrations
Hold rapt fascinations
. . Make one want to recede
And just read and read. . . . .

BUT

I *don't* like the looks
Of brand-new *text* books,
Whose dull covers bespeak
Work for many a week . .
Pouring oceans of learning
On intellectual burning . . . .
Whose pages uncut
Hold anything but
Magnetic attractions
Or deep satisfactions. . . . .

The Theater

OPERA HOUSE—Ed Wynn (Feb. 22, 23, 24)

PLYMOUTH—*Double Door* (Next two weeks)

TREMONT—*The Yellow Jacket* (Week of Feb. 19)

CAMPUS CRITIC

TRADITION NIGHT

—:—

On Friday night, January 26, Alumnae Hall was converted into a stampede ground and picnic park combined, for at eight o'clock that evening members of the faculty and administration cast aside their academic gowns and clothed themselves in angel robes and flowing Grecian garments and the gay finery of the sixteenth century. The usual order of Alumnae Hall entertainments was reversed and students fought with one another in order to see the faculty turned Thespians. By supper time half the house was filled by the waiting audience who brought with them their lunches, which ranged in content from fancy chicken salads and ordinary sandwiches to ginger ale and hot chocolate. Long before the curtain rose every seat was taken.

Judge Sara M. Soffel, '08, spoke of various college traditions and told stories of the Wellesley of her day. Fundamentally the girl of 1908 was no different from the girl of 1934, although exteriorly she was somewhat more encumbered by dress and, in a man's role on the stage, was not allowed to wear trousers. Judge Soffel's entertaining talk was followed by the prologue to the plays which was written in verse by Miss Tuell and presented by President Pendleton, resplendent for the occasion in red and orange velvet and with a crown of gold upon her head.

It is impossible to comment here on the merits of all the acting, for that would involve a detailed account of the excellencies of each role. Several of the characters, however, were portrayed with peculiar distinction. Undoubtedly, the most appealing characters were the two angels, played by Miss Knapp and Mr. Procter. They were pleasantly earthly angels with just enough heavenly patience and sweetness to be worthy of their crowns of glory. Mr. Haroutunian, as the worldly bishop in the same play, never lost an opportunity to cast malicious glances about the scene. He seemed to get as much, if not more, pleasure from his licentious role than did the audience. Mrs. Nichols' interpretation of Iphigenia ("Ippy" to you) was most amusing and her feigned weeping very realistic. Mr. Jenks, as *Henry VIII*, thundered about the stage, gesticulated dramatically and hurled abuses at placid *Catherine Parr* (Miss Snow) because his breakfast egg was too watery, and because he and his wife could not agree as to whether Alexander's horse was black or white. Miss Bosano was a romantic and passionate *Don Juan*.

The anachronisms in production only served to make the five Faculty Plays more entertaining—*Henry VIII* reading the *Boston Transcript* at his breakfast table; the southern accents of *Iphigenia* and *Clytaemnestra;* the cocktail glasses in which *Calpyso* served "double Circes" to *Ulysses;* the beards worn by Dean Lindsay and Dean Wilson; Miss Roberts' strange, straw-like hair which she tore from her head dramatically but with remarkable ease.

It is perhaps not stretching a point to say that it is worth coming to college to see the faculty turn actors. The pity is that these memorable performances come only once in every three years. The Class of 1934, which has seen two Tradition Nights, begs to tell the faculty that their performance was superb beyond all expectation, and congratulates the alumnae for giving the college this triennial entertainment.

M. K. B., '34

BAUER AND GABRILOWITSCH

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The second concert of the Wellesley Concert Fund was given Thursday evening, January 25, in Alumnae Hall by two artists, Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, well known both as soloists and as interpreters of two-piano music. Their opening number, the *Mozart Sonata in D Major*, at once showed that they had completely mastered the very difficult art of playing as a unit. This number was done so that the fire and brilliance of the *Allegro*, the delicacy and grace of the *Andante*, and the rhythmic spirit of the *Allegro molto* received proper emphasis. The *Italian Concerto* by J. S. Bach was played as an arrangement by Mr. Bauer. In this the two pianos were able to give greater dynamic force to the interpretation than could otherwise have been possible on one piano, yet it was felt that even more might well have been exerted, especially on the broad vital rhythms of the *Allegro*. Following the *Adagio*, which was written in a recitative style over a pedal bass, there was a concluding *Allegro* movement. The constant motion here did not receive the controlled tempo that the two artists had demonstrated in the Mozart number.

The second half of the program was composed of *Two Etudes in Canon Form* by Schumann arranged for two pianos by Claude Debussy, a Schubert

(*Continued on Page 6, Col. 2*)

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MISS BRUEL TALKS ON ARIOSTO'S WORK

On Monday evening, February 12, Mlle. Bruel of the French Department gave the second of a series of lectures on Ariosto. Her subject was the old French sources of his *Orlando Furioso*. These sources are, for the most part, the *chansons de geste*, the well-known *Chanson de Roland*, *La Légende de Guillaume d'Orange* and others. After the *Chanson de Roland* was translated by an Italian scholar of the Renaissance, Ariosto made use of it in his *Orlando Furioso*, as the name shows, Orlando being the Italian for Roland.

The characters of the *chansons de geste* appear in *Orlando Furioso*, although sometimes they are made of greater or less importance. Minor characters are given greater parts to play, and major ones are subordinated. Some characters are omitted entirely. Usually the plot is changed slightly. In one of the *Chansons de geste* one of four brothers is insulted by Charlemagne. The brothers immediately declare war upon the emperor, while the father remains true to him. This incident is not mentioned in *Orlando Furioso*. The conclusion of Ariosto's poem differs from that of the *Chanson de Roland*. Roland before he dies is taken to Heaven by an angel. Orlando goes mad and dies insane.

Mademoiselle Bruel concluded her lecture by saying that she might have spoken about the place of love and women in *Orlando Furioso*, but that she omitted them in spite of their importance since they will be discussed in the next lecture.

SUMMER INSTITUTE DEMONSTRATES WORK

On Friday, the twenty-third of February, at 8:00 P.M., at Tower Court, at the invitation of the International Relations Club, the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley will illustrate the work carried on by it in the past summer. On this evening a panel of ten people holding as many points of view will discuss "Shall we work for economic recovery or for reconstruction?"

The Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley brought together one hundred and thirty men and women from nineteen states and twenty-six vocations who represented an economic and social cross-section. Under Willard Thorp of Amherst and an able faculty these men and women discussed the economic problems of the day.

The main program of the Institute consisted of a "lecture course given in the morning by a member of the faculty followed by small discussion groups, a choice of five afternoon round tables of six sessions each held every other day, and a series of evening forums open to the public." Spontaneous groups also arose in which workers' education, birth control, the problems of married women in business, trade union organization, and city relief problems were discussed. The planned round tables based on the morning lectures of the first week were concerned with the events and policies leading to the New Deal, the problems of the administration, and the changes it has introduced into all phases of our economic life. During the second week the New Deal was subjected to the criticism of the philosophies as *laissez faire*, capitalism, socialism, communism, and fascism.

The discussion on Friday, February 23, will give an idea of the form and temper of the round table groups.

SPEAKERS ADDRESS ALUMNAE MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

At the first council session in the Academic Council room on Friday morning, Dean Frances Knapp spoke on "College Happenings." Miss Anne Wellington, Secretary to the Board of Admission, discussed the new Acquaintanceship Plan, and Miss Alice I. Perry Wood, Director of the Personnel Bureau, told of the service which the vocational committees of the Wellesley Clubs could do to assist recent graduates in making business and social contacts in strange cities. Mrs. Helen Knowles Bonnell, retiring Alumnae Trustee of the College, spoke informally. Round table discussions for club and class representatives concluded the business of the morning.

At the afternoon session Miss Katy Boyd George, Mme. Louis Cazamian, and Dean Mary L. Coolidge addressed the council. Four o'clock tea in Munger Hall gave the alumnae an opportunity to inspect the new co-operative dormitory.

M. Louis Cazamian gave a most delightful account of "A Hiker's Impressions of New England" after the informal dinner in Severance. College movies were shown in the living room after dinner. A reel of the Vassar-Wellesley children's garden party given in Cleveland last summer and two reels taken by Esther Edwards, '33, during her senior year were cordially received.

Saturday morning brought the closing meetings and the business session of the Council. Reports of the business of the year were presented by members of the Alumnae Board. President Pendleton talked of "The Place of the Alumnae Association in the College" and Mr. J. Rhyne Killian, Editor of the *Technology Review*, spoke of "The Importance of Nonsense." Mary White, '34, presented in a most illuminating way, "Undergraduates in International Relations."

Summary meetings of the Club councillors and class representatives at which round table leaders made their reports were followed by a luncheon in Tower Court. Mrs. Edith Jones Tower, a new member of the Council, reviewed the high lights of the three days' meetings. Subjects which received the most attentive discussion were methods of interesting young graduates in the work and play of the Wellesley Clubs, the disposal of the Alumnae Fund in college scholarships, and the promotion of the Wellesley Acquaintanceship Plan.

BAUER AND GABRILOWITSCH

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 4)

Andantino Varie and *Rondo Brilliant*, *Fête-Dieu à Seville* by Albeniz and a *Scherzo* of Saint-Saens. These numbers further proved the ability of Mr. Bauer and Mr. Gabrilowitsch to play together both at rapid tempo and in compositions demanding appreciative interpretation. It is unfortunate, however, that the second half of the program did not measure up to the first as music. A waltz by Arensky written for two pianos was played as an encore. The Schubert and Albeniz numbers were arranged for two pianos by Mr. Bauer.

J. B., '34

WELLESLEY DEBATES WITH TWO COLLEGES

On February 23 Wellesley will participate in a tri-cornered debate with Brown and Amherst. The topic for discussion will be the Platt Amendment, which has been a source of much recent comment. Originating as a amendment to the Munroe Doctrine, it has direct bearing on the present Cuban situation which so vitally concerns the United States.

The Wellesley team will divide in half —part going to Providence to take the affirmative side against Brown, and part remaining here to uphold the negative standpoint in opposition to Amherst. As yet the debaters have not been chosen, but tryouts will take place on Wednesday.

Miss Straw of the English department, the regular coach of the debating team, will be assisted by Mr. Jenks, a recognized authority on the matter, who will act as special coach for the debaters.

EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS BY AGNES A. ABBOT WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM FEBRUARY 14 — MARCH 10

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Help us make our curriculum report truly representative! Because we wish an accurate indication of student opinion on given topics, we have decided to post from week to week the questions under discussion in our committee, and have you indicate approval or disapproval by a check. Watch for an indexed notice as to where and when. This week's topic is Midyear Exam Period. How would you like to have exams for a week or a week and a half only, followed by a week or week-end of untroubled vacation at the end? Here is an argument *for* the plan:

Since it is possible for Finals to be compressed into a week and a half, why cannot the same be done for Midyears? The present system does not prevent any one student from the possibility of having many exams crowded into a few days, and often those who get a great deal of time between exams only waste it. Surely all students would welcome a longer vacation before starting on the next term! The long interval before an exam is rarely profitably spent, either in more thorough preparation or in real pleasure and relaxation. Above all, the nervous strain which is inevitable at such a time is more than proportionately increased by this unnecessary lengthening of the examination period.

Student Curriculum Committee

LENDS COLLECTION OF PEACE POSTERS

The peace poster exhibit which was held in Room 140 Green Hall the week of January 14, was loaned to the college by Dr. F. F. Onderdonk of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Dr. Onderdonk had read of the Peace Movement at Wellesley and offered to send his collection to be exhibited here.

The collection consisted of over seventy-five posters, some French and German as well as English, some printed and some merely mounted by hand. It was begun as early as 1916, in Austria, by Dr. Onderdonk. At present it is being sent on tour around the country, to churches and colleges and all other organizations interested in peace work, to be placed on exhibition by them with the purpose of helping to make their communities more conscious of the movement.

MINISTER DEPICTS EDUCATION ABROAD

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

in graduating do so at the age of seventeen or eighteen. The course is very severe, and as many as a third of the students flunk out, or, as the more polite term goes, are "rejected." Anyone who successfully completes his course at the Liceo is admitted without examination to the university, where the departments are specialized as in our graduate work—law, medicine, the classics, etc.

There is no dormitory life, or supervision of the students' living arrangement; they live at home or in lodging houses. Political and social discussion among them is not checked but encouraged, for the authorities believe that if all types of government are examined and analyzed their comparative merits will be revealed. There is very little organization for extra-curricular activities during the university term, but the 33,000 students are strongly allied under the Fascist government, and a new plan was started last year to provide opportunity and incentive for achievement other than in classwork. Groups from various universities meet at one place during the long summer vacation and there compete, not only in sports, but in the presentation of plays and movies which they have written and produced themselves. In this way the Italian authorities avoid having the students' academic work interfered with by other interests.

"As it is here in America?" Signor Mantanari was asked.

"Well — sometimes, perhaps," he smiled.

The excellence of the Liceo and the university in Italy has been established over a long period of time. The move which is now being made—by a government which is sufficiently interested in education to allot to it three and a half billion lira out of its budget of eighteen billion—is chiefly directed towards improving the grammar schools. Many are being rebuilt, in very up-to-date style. And even the Italian grammar schools are one step ahead of us, for those in Rome are designed with a swimming pool!

ALUMNAE NOTES

ENGAGED

'30 Virginia Daire to Timothy Paige, Dartmouth, '30.

'33 Beulah Wittstein to Milton Slote, Cornell, '30.

MARRIED

'31 Marjorie B. Levy to Louis Otten.

'32 Dorothy Derby, ex '32, to Walter T. DeHaven, January 5, 1934.

'32 Helen Gunner to Lieutenant Herman Walter Schull, February 12, in Schofield's Barracks, Hawaii.

'33 Margaret H. Hervey, ex '33, to Lieut. Crosby Jackson, British Army.

BIRTHS

To Isabel Bown Barth, '32, a son, Robert Hood, Jr., on February 10, in Midland, Michigan.

PICTURES OF FACULTY IN TRADITION NIGHT PLAY ON DISPLAY AND SALE AT ALUMNAE OFFICE

H. L. FLAGG CO.
School Supplies
Wellesley, Mass.

Get your skates sharpened now for the winter season.
Alexander's Shoe Rebuilding
6 Grove Street Wel. 0017-M

HILL AND HILL
Harper Method Graduates
Hairdressing — Permanent Waving
Evenings by Appointment
Colonial Bldg. 23 Central St. Tel. Wel. 1290 Wellesley

Dr. F. Wilbur Mottley, M. A.
DENTIST
Colonial Bldg. Wel. 1212-M

BEST'S • BROOKLINE

THE NEW TOPCOAT OF SUPERFINE CAMEL HAIR
that's soft as velvet to the touch

featured at
39.75
SIZES 14s to 20

THIS Best coat sets a new standard for fashion and quality in camel hair topcoats. It is made of a superfine quality of natural color camel hair (exclusive with Best's), soft, velvety, with a lustrous sheen. It is styled like a man's overcoat, with raglan shoulders, vent at the back, double row of white pearl buttons, and double twist belt. It is all hand-finished, all hand-stitched, fully lined with silk crepe, right for cruise wear now, and spring wear in town.

Best & Co.
Beacon and Washington Sts., Brookline
Aspinwall 2337 Easy Parking

FRENCH FILM WILL BE SHOWN ON TUESDAY

—:—

The Community Playhouse at Wellesley Hills will give a French talking film, *Poil de Carotte* ("*Carrots*," "*The Red-Head*") on Tuesday, February 20, at 4 P.M. Special busses will leave the parking space below Founders Hall at 3:45 P.M.

Poil de Carotte is an extraordinarily interesting study of childhood. A boy of ten or eleven, persecuted by his shrewish mother, misunderstood by his father, ultimately comes to find a friend in this father. The film is adapted from Jules Renard's famous novel by the same name and is based on certain incidents in the author's boyhood. It is considered to be one of the best of recent French films. It ran for over a year in Paris, was acclaimed in London and Berlin, had a remarkable reception in New York, and is now being shown for the first time in this vicinity.

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PURDY WILL SPEAK ON WORKS OF HARDY

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In connection with the series of Poets' Readings, Mr. Richard Purdy, Assistant Professor of English at Yale University, will speak on Thomas Hardy at Billings Hall, February 23, at 4:45. Mr. Purdy, whose enthusiasm for Hardy led him as an undergraduate to begin collecting first editions of Hardy, and to assist largely in the preparation of a remarkable exhibition of Hardy's work held at the Yale Library a few years ago, has been selected by Mrs. Florence Hardy as the official biographer of her husband, and has consequently had the privilege of visiting for some time at Max Gate, and looking over the letters, notebooks, manuscripts, and other material left by Hardy, as well as hearing from Mrs. Hardy many particulars of Hardy's life and personality.

Mr. Purdy has already spoken on this subject at Yale, but insists that his audience is to be warned not to expect a regular lecture, but only an informal talk.

E. W. M.

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GIVE EX-PROFESSOR HER FINAL TRIBUTE

—:—

Those students and friends who were so fortunate as to know Margarethe Muller, Professor Emeritus of Wellesley College, who died January 5 at Munich, Germany, will be interested to read the commemorative speech spoken at her grave by Reverend August Stahlin.

"Her life, from the beginning to the end, was filled with, and carried by, the deep and vital glow of love. Born in Hanover, the 25th of September, 1862, as daughter of the leading manager and actor at The Royal Theatre, she received from him as well as from her beloved mother, in her childhood days, an intense feeling and warm love for Art.

"After a period of farm labor on a large farm in a district called the Huneburg-Heath, she passed brilliantly her examination as a teacher of French and English and, in order to earn her own living, decided to go to the States. In America, after a few years of private activities she came in touch with Carla Wenckebach, who was then head of the German Department in Wellesley College and who recognized her rare gifts as a leader of youth. United with her in work and friendship, she devoted herself to this new and larger field of activity as instructor, assistant professor, and finally, after the death of her beloved friend, as her successor. An almost innumerable number of pupils she introduced into German spiritual life through her brilliant lectures, classes and her extremely popular books, thus winning for herself a large circle of admirers and friends.

"After the war and its unhappy end for Germany, she organized the *Wellesley Hilfe* in order to help the stricken-down people at home, especially artists and writers who suffered physically and mentally under the distressing conditions of these post-war years. Her many American friends most generously assisted her in this relief work.

"In 1923, after her retirement from Wellesley, she settled in Munich, Bavaria, to live among her own people. Her College pension and income from her American books enabled her not only to build herself a comfortable house but to make this house a home and a refuge for many of her German brothers and sisters, welcoming in a truly democratic spirit people of all classes alike, without distinction.

"Weary and broken in her vitality, she felt her end coming. Yet this end came after all to her friends as a sad surprise; after only a few days of illness she was taken away from us, after a life of love and service."

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N. B. C. PLANS TALKS ON ART IN AMERICA

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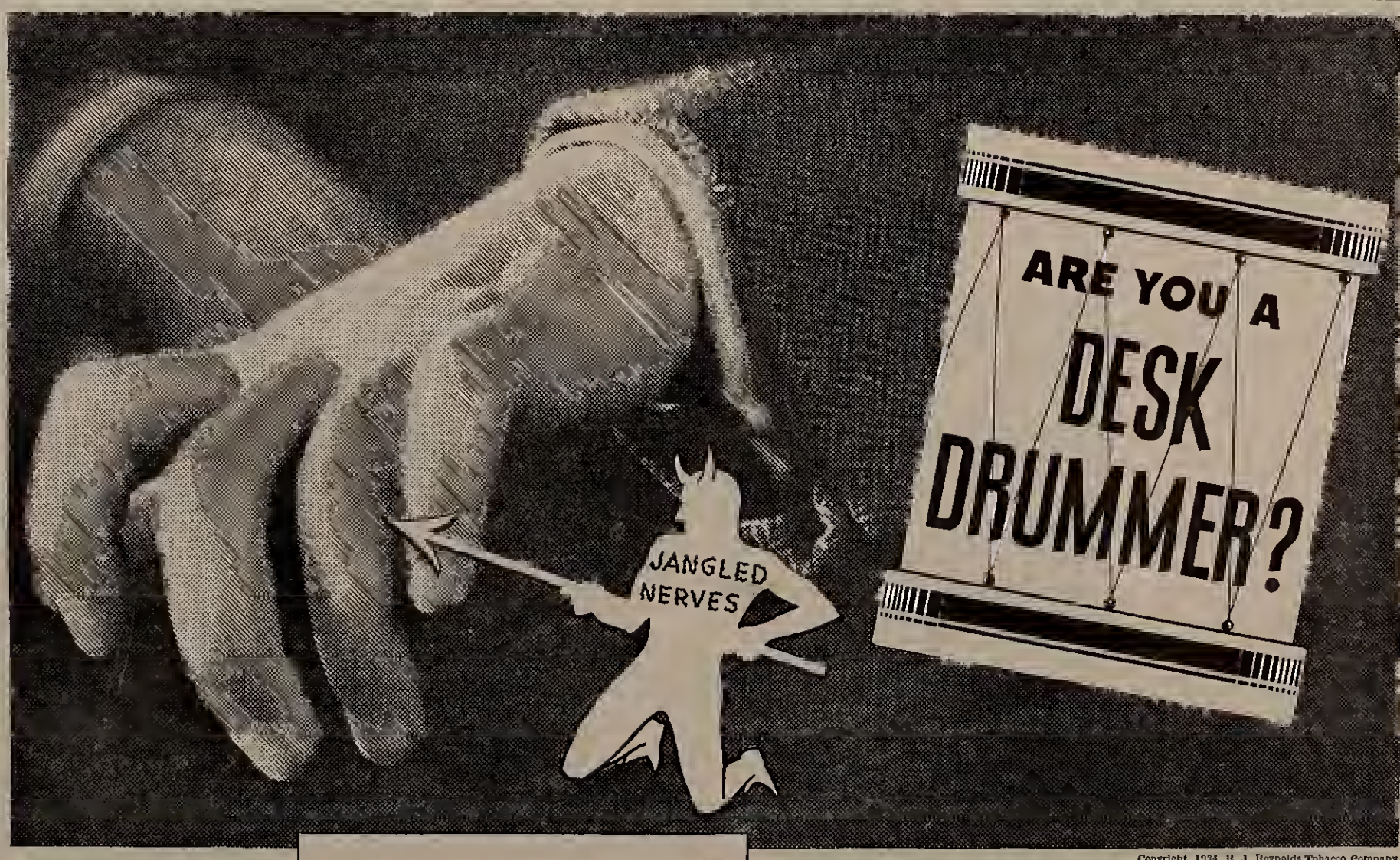
"Art in America" is to be the general subject of an extended series of weekly radio programs presented by the National Broadcasting Company over a coast-to-coast network. The first part of the series, which will be broadcast this spring on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock, deals with American art up to 1865 and has been prepared with the co-operation of the Chicago Art Institute and the Metropolitan Museum.

The first program, presented February 3, covered the art of the sixteenth century as seen in the work of the artist members of early exploring expeditions. The topic for next Saturday is the architecture of the early settlements, to be followed February 17 by a discussion of the first American portrait painters. The art of the colonial period will also provide the material for the succeeding lectures on life in Colonial America, our first important artist, the background of American art, the influence of Benjamin West, Charles Willson Peale's museum, and Gilbert Stuart. Beginning April 7, with a lecture on classicism in America, it is the art of the republic which is being discussed. The next topics taken up are American architecture, American sculpture, Romanticism, and the "Hudson River School." The programs to be given May 12 and May 19 deal respectively with the history of picture-collecting and the attitude of the public toward art.

The second part of the series, the dates of which have not been announced, will be broadcast throughout the fall of 1934. It covers the artistic development from 1865 to the present and will be prepared with the co-operation of the Museum of Modern Art.



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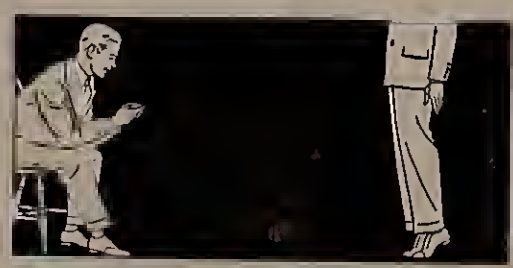
How are YOUR *nerves?*

TRY THIS TEST



With arms hanging straight at your sides—standing in erect position—rise on your toes as high as possible. See how long you can maintain this position without teetering or losing your balance. Average time is one minute.

Irving Jaffee (Camel smoker), famous Olympic skating champion, can maintain the position 10 minutes.

Jangled nerves make you throw away vital energy

Jangled nerves are like a leak in your reserve of energy. And if you could count the units of energy a normally high-strung person wastes each day—the result would astonish you.

So if you find yourself drumming on your desk or table—or indulging in any other nervous habits—start protecting your nerves.

Get enough sleep—fresh air. Make Camels your cigarette.

You can smoke as many Camels as you want. Their costlier tobaccos never jangle your nerves.

COSTLIER TOBACCOS

Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS than any other popular brand of cigarettes!

CAMELS—

SMOKE AS MANY AS YOU WANT... THEY NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES!

TUNE IN! *CAMEL CARAVAN featuring Glen Gray's CASA LOMA Orchestra and other Headliners Every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 P. M., E.S.T.—9 P. M., C.S.T.—8 P. M., M.S.T.—7 P. M., P.S.T., over WABC-Columbia Network*

BIBLIOFILE

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End Papers: Literary Recreations. By A. Edwin Newton. 217 pp. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. $3.00.

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On the jacket of this volume Mr. Newton writes, "I had intended to make a journey around the world, but I have thought better of it and decided to make a journey around my library." This he has done but with delightful deviations of which he says, "Digressions incontestably are the sunshine;—they are the life, the soul of reading! Take them out of the book, for instance,—you might as well take the book along with them."

He has included among his subjects Charles Lamb, whom he considers unrivalled as a writer and a philosopher. *Dream Children* is the specific work treated under the chapter headed: Lawyers Were Children Once. Then comes a brief biographical tribute to the little-known Mary Webb. Agnes Repplier, "our most distinguished bluestocking," is the principal of another essay. A listing of the other men and women discussed serves as a guide to the spaciousness of the author's literary comprehensiveness: Trollope, Dickens, Nelson, Burton, Sterne, Robert Surtees, Blake, Stevenson, and Defoe. These authors and their works are mulled over in a reflective manner at once universal in its diversity, and very personal by its applications to his particular trade and hobby: book-collecting. It is here that Mr. Newton's own genius shines. He loves books, their origins, and stories about their authors. Somehow, one feels of his book what he says about one of his subjects,

"Camerado! This is no book,
Who touches this touches a man."

What is particularly interesting to college students in this volume is the celebrated essay *On Forming A Library*, which has appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Newton has provided a fund at Swarthmore College for an annual prize to be given to the student who has

a) Formed the best, not the largest, collection of books in one or more of the departments in which the student was specializing.
b) Given evidence by the selection and care of his books of his appreciation of the joy of ownership.
c) Could pass reasonably well an oral examination upon his library and who knew why the edition he had selected was to be preferred to any other.

In giving this fund he was impressed by one of Carlyle's remarks that "the main use of a college training is to teach one to read, since the true university is a collection of books." He is emphatic in his insistence that a similar fund should be established in all colleges.

While "A. Edward" is keen in his discriminations among authors, his knowledge of the various editions of modern and earlier works is prodigious. His collections are unrivalled and he is considered an authority on book-collecting. His acquaintance among authors and editors is seen in his casual reference to visits to or from them, and in the requests for introductions to special editions. He can see the humor in attaching such significance to his profession and has the grace to include several very delightful sketches of himself as seen by Jimmy Hatlo. He speaks of a Londoner who also "collects": "He is a crusty old bookman, but I hope some day to be a crusty old bookman myself." We see the jovial, kindly yet keen critic sitting at tea in his checked tweeds with Miss Repplier, and we feel his fondness for books and particularly for rare editions when he forecasts that Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* will be the most valuable nineteenth century edition in years to come. He asks the reader to come to Valley Forge and to whisper to him as he sleeps below in the family plot that he was right, for, he says, "I shall be listening eagerly for the latest prices of rare books."

Mr. Newton has given us a casual book on book-collecting, one that is apt to excite our curiosity to know more about *The Amenities of Book Collecting* (the title of one of his earlier works). We are introduced to the names of booksellers and collectors to whom we may refer ourselves should we be in New York, Philadelphia, or London. The Swarthmore Prize plan is interesting and we can only hope that Wellesley may follow suit.

M. C. O'L., '35

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BAEDEKERS PREPARE INTREPID VISITORS

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 3)

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As for restaurants, they are inevitably a disappointment to the foreigner; wine and beer are not usually served with meals, since "iced water is the universal beverage." "Restaurants which solicit the patronage of 'gents' should be avoided."

The Englishman who sets foot on these uncivilized shores after a course with Herr Baedeker is, if nothing else, broad-minded and ready to overlook our idiosyncrasies. "He should from the outset reconcile himself to the absence of deference or servility on the part of those he considers his social inferiors; but if ready himself to be courteous on a footing of equality he will seldom meet any real impoliteness. In a great many ways travelling in the United States is, to one who understands it, more comfortable than in Europe." Some unpleasantness is unavoidable, of course,—the dirt in the city streets and the overheating of hotel rooms, for instance; "but the Americans themselves are now keenly alive to these weak points and are doing their best to remove them." The carrying of arms is, on the whole, unnecessary. Although public conveyances are generally crowded, "straps are provided in the cars of tramways and elevated railways to enable those who cannot obtain seats to maintain their equilibrium. In viewing the often wild and crude architecture seen in American cities, one must remember that it "has produced much that is interesting and suggestive to the European student of architecture, and that gives good hope for the progress of architecture in the United States."

Lest the prospective traveller should find himself at a loss when encountered by the native language of the land which he is about to visit, he is provided with a brief list of the more common idiomatic expressions. Among these we find:

"Bit (California and the South), 12½c. (two bits 25c., eight bits, $1).
Boots, used only of boots coming up wholly or nearly to the knee.
Boss, master, head, person in authority.
Broncho, native (Western) horse.
Bug, beetle, coleopterous insect of any kind.
Cunning, neat, pretty, tiny (mainly of children or small pet animals).
Deck, pack of cards (used by Shakespeare).
Horse Car, tramway.
Lunch, a slight meal at any hour of the day.
Mad, vexed, cross.
Nasty, disgusting (not used before 'ears polite').
Sophomore, student in his second year at college. Students of the first, third and fourth years are named *Freshmen, Juniors and Seniors.*
Stage, coach, omnibus."

Let it not be supposed that these tourists have come to the New World to view nothing but historical tablets and aboriginal remains. As one item in the above glossary proves, they are interested also in the humble student. For that reason they are told to keep their eyes open on their way from New York to Boston. "To the right of *Wellesley* (Elm Park Hotel) are the buildings of **Wellesley College*, one of the best-known colleges for women in the United States, situated in a beautiful park (700 students)."

The *asterisk is Herr Baedeker's mark of commendation.

Bardwell Auditorium—Entertainment Course
Pine Manor, Dana Hall, Tenacre
Wellesley, Mass.
Saturday, February Twenty-fourth, Eight P. M.

MYRA HESS

The Dana Hall Schools rejoice in offering to their friends the opportunity to hear this great artist in the delightful and acoustically perfect surroundings of the Bardwell Auditorium. No comment upon her is necessary. It is sufficient to quote the words of a review of one of her recent concerts:

"Her playing last night had moments where praise seemed a patronizing impertinence."

Single tickets, $2.00, tax included.
Checks should be made out and mailed to Miss Doris C. Anderson, Dana Hall School, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

THE WELLESLEY NATIONAL BANK
carries on a general banking business

CHECKING DEPARTMENT
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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

The Faculty and Students of Wellesley College are cordially invited to avail themselves of its facilities.

MAIN OFFICE
WELLESLEY SQUARE

BRANCH OFFICES
BABSON PARK
LOWER FALLS

"FRANKLY, don't you feel a bit annoyed when someone tries to tell you what cigarette you ought to smoke? It seems to me that's a question for *your* taste to decide.

"*I* say all the leading brands are good. But I've settled down to OLD GOLDS because they're so nicely made, so smooth and mild, and free of bite and rasp.

"Maybe that won't mean a thing to you. I'm just suggesting that you try OLD GOLDS a few days . . . and then let your taste decide."

•

No better tobacco grows than is used in OLD GOLDS. And they are PURE. (No artificial flavoring)

Tune in on TED FIO-RITO's sensational Hollywood Orchestra every Wednesday night—Columbia Chain

AMERICA'S *Smoothest* CIGARETTE

ALUMNA ADDRESSES RALLY ON NEW ERA

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 4)

outlook with 13,000,000 unemployed, 40,000,000 acres under cultivation producing goods which couldn't be consumed, a general bank holiday in effect, and pessimism in the saddle. She then outlined the steps which have been taken in the past year of experiment to remedy the situation. To accomplish its threefold aim of reducing supply, raising prices, and restoring purchasing power, the government has gone into partnership with business, and a new era of social justice has been initiated. Under the NRA, the government policy has been to work hand in hand with business toward recovery by regulating wages, hours of labor, and, to some extent, prices. Under the agricultural acts, the farmers co-operating with the government have plowed under 10,000,000 acres or one-fourth of their cotton crop, and likewise reduced the supply of corn, wheat, and hogs.

The permanency of these new policies is now the question. A recent decision by the Supreme Court which ruled that some state emergency measures undertaken before the New Deal were lawful as long as the emergency exists, indicates that when pending cases under the present laws come to trial, the court will uphold the laws during the period of emergency and expect them to be repealed at the end of that time. On the other hand, the President has said, "Though the machinery is hastily devised and may need readjusting, it is of permanent value," and the people are solidly behind the President. Judge Soffel herself feels that the old economic order is gone forever, and a reformed order has taken its place. She said, "Now we realize that we can know no prosperity when farmers and miners and textile workers suffer."

The most disturbing element of 1933, according to the judge, has been the weakening of international ties. With the failure of the Economic and Disarmament Conferences, and the withdrawal of Germany and Japan from the League of Nations, 1933 has been characterized by more strife and nationalism than any year since the War. Advocates of nationalism do not believe internationalism can ever be successful because it would necessitate the creation of a super-state to be maintained by force; and such a state, they hold, could only be run by men with a higher degree of intelligence than we have yet attained. On the other hand, the internationalists believe that the world knit together by the inventions of science can exist only on an international basis with co-operation as the motto. The middle position occupied by Senator Borah is that internationalism can be successful only after national prosperity has been achieved. Judge Soffel pointed out that in spite of the weakened position of the League of Nations, due to the fact that four major nations are on the outside, the League was born of a vital need and is not doomed to die. Its successes, though relegated to the back pages of the papers, have been notable. Hitler represents nationalism to the nth degree, but it is noteworthy that the first rebuff in Germany came from the Church, which refused to be nationalized. The situation in Europe is aggravated by the fact that France and the Little Entente refuse to consider renunciation of the Treaty of Versailles and Germany persists in demanding revision and yet by rejecting League membership refuses negotiation. If this issue is not met before Germany has rearmed, another major conflict is inevitable, and the United States will again be faced with the choice between neutrality and participation.

The cause of peace, however, has been greatly strengthened by the recognition of Russia on the part of the United States and the policy of non-intervention in Latin America. Judge Soffel thinks that Roosevelt is the world's hope for peace. It may be that after he has set his own house in order, he will turn his attention to world affairs and help save Europe.

The Wellesley College Choir, conducted by Mr. Greene, contributed to the program by singing two numbers. Following the address, tea was served in the ballroom and music was furnished by the College Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Holmes and by a string trio.

RODZINSKI DEMANDS NATIONAL ART FUND

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 5)

years in which the rich families, many of them royalty to boot, were the patrons of the arts and from their private purses paid for music and art and drama and left behind them, to enrich all people for all time, great parks with statues by the masters; great palaces that house the painting of the immortals; great works of music that still thrill all of us.

After the great families of Europe had fallen from their lofty estate, the municipal governments gradually took over the deficits of music and drama and art—but particularly of music.

Today there is scarcely a town of size in all Europe which does not have municipal opera, municipal symphony concerts. Public funds took the place of private support. Russia has gone farther than any other.

"I do not say that commercial programs on the radio are all bad. Were it not for commercialism, there would be mighty little solid fare at all on the air today," Rodzinski said.

"But I believe that much of the 'sustaining' music on the air is far worse than no music at all or no radio at all. And it may not be all the fault of the radio stations. They have their problems, too."

Rodzinski believes if we were to have some governmental aid for the established musical organizations of the nation and for those new units which could establish their worth and fill a real need, then all America could get better music, all musicians would rest more easily and all concert and opera managers could permit artists to throw away those stand-bys and sure-fire selections which today are kept in merely because they sell the tickets.

SPEECH DEPARTMENT GAINS NEW MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

phase, and she has studied abroad as well as in this country. She is a graduate of the Curry School of Expression, has been a student of Henry Sweet, the great English scholar and phonetician, and of Professor William Grant, Lecturer on Phonetics at Aberdeen University. In addition, she has had courses in literature and speech at Oxford and Harvard Universities. Her equipment as a teacher is enriched by much travel abroad, including several literary pilgrimages in England.

Miss Lane is a graduate of the University of Chicago with the degree of Ph.B. and has also studied at Harvard, the University of Michigan, and Cornell. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She was a pupil of Edith Wynne Matthison (Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy) and of Albert Bruning, who was long connected with the Theatre Guild. She was formerly on the staff of the Pasadena Community Playhouse, under the direction of Gilmore Brown. She has been instructor in Speech at the New Jersey College for Women and has directed a Greek play, *The Trojan Women*, at Russell Sage College. Besides her work in Speech and Dramatic Art, she has, for the past four years, served as dramatic critic for the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

FREE PRESS

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 4)

consistent but too low to pay for the labor involved at the present price of 5c per bottle, the price may be raised again to 7c per bottle as it was last year.

Elizabeth Aery, Chairman Conference Fund of C. A.

Dorothy E. Lobb, Business Manager of Conference Fund.

MISS PARKER TALKS AT FORUM MEETING

Continuing the study of peace which is being conducted by a group of the Forum in a series of Wednesday night meetings at Munger, Miss Margaret Parker, of the Department of Geology and Geography, spoke January 24 on *Geographic Factors Affecting World Peace.*

War, said Miss Parker, is generally traceable to economic causes, and the economics of a country is in turn linked closely to its geographical situation. One of the most potent causes of friction is pressure of population. As a modern example of this, she cited the case of Japan, which is about the size of California, yet has a population thirteen times that of California. England solved her problem of overpopulation by colonization, but this method has so far failed in Japan. She has acquired the islands of Korea and Formosa, but they were already densely settled, and the low standard of living of the natives there makes it impossible for the natives to compete. Nor did they seize the opportunity of occupying Manchuria when the Chinese were still settling there, because the south was already densely populated and the cold north was unsuitable for agriculture.

Their only alternative is to develop manufacturing and commerce to such an extent that these industries can support the people who cannot live by farming. To do this, Japan must have access to more raw materials and to a bigger market. "It is not surprising, in view of these needs," Miss Parker pointed out, "that Japan was tempted to go to war to gain control of the rich resources of Manchuria."

Boundary disputes, where both nations concerned wish to expand for nationalistic reasons, are a second great cause of war. Many times it is a case of the boundary not being clearly defined physically, as by a mountain range or impassable river. The current dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay arose over the Grand Chaco, through which the boundary runs. It is a broad, sparsely settled plain, but it has good opportunities for agriculture, and hence each country's desire to obtain as much of it as possible.

The problem is more seriously complicated when rich natural resources are at stake. The bitterly contested Saar region between France and Germany has valuable iron and coal deposits wanted by both countries. At present, France has control, under the treaty of Versailles, but the region is essentially German in population and culture. The same problem exists on Germany's eastern boundary, where the zinc and iron fields of Upper Silesia were divided between Germany and Poland.

Even when definite physical boundaries do exist, they often conflict with linguistic or economic boundaries. In the Austrian Tyrol, the Germans spread through the Brenner pass and settled on the southern slope of the Alps. After the war, Italy's boundary was fixed along the crest of the Alps, and created the problem of a large group of Germanic people included in Italy. Similarly Czechoslovakia includes both Germans and Ruthenians.

A third geographic factor which is dangerous to peace is the relationship between nations and the sea. A country which has no practical coast line is in the position of a man who must climb his neighbor's fence to get to the street. The only ports possible to Jugoslavia and Austria-Hungary are Trieste and Fiume. But these cities have an Italian population, and were ceded to that nation during the war. This situation leaves three countries without outlet to the sea, and is an important factor in European politics.

Thus it is apparent that just boundaries are often impossible. Either linguistic or geographic boundaries must be violated, and compromises are difficult. "Peace can be obtained only when every nation is willing to accept sacrifices," concluded Miss Parker. "Whether we are willing to make such sacrifices is a test of the genuineness of our desire for peace."

PROFESSORS LEAVE FOR EUROPEAN WORK

Three of the professors of Wellesley College are leaving this semester to spend some time in Europe.

Miss Edith Margaret Smaill, of the Speech Department, sailed January 30, from New York, on the *Empress of Australia*. She will go to the Mediterranean and will spend some months in Italy and Greece, and will then go to England for the summer.

Miss Helen Sard Hughes, head of the English Literature Department, is taking her first leave of absence. She is leaving this month for Italy, and is then planning to do work in the British Museum towards her book on Fanny Burney. Miss Hughes's place will be taken by T. H. Vail Motter. Professor Motter took his S. B. from Princeton, has a Ph.D. from Yale, and an S.M. from Harvard. He was a professor at Princeton and Northwestern. He is now in Washington.

Professor Campbell of the Art Department has gone to Antioch to continue his archaeological work there.

More Caps and Frowns

Cambridge, Mass.—(*IP*)—Three men who asserted they were students at Harvard University, were ejected by police from the Epworth Methodist Church here last week after they had heckled Baron Kurt von Tippelskirch, German consul general at Boston, who was giving a talk on Hitler.

Seattle, Wash.—(*IP*)—The beautiful slopes of the giant Mount Rainier are gradually being destroyed by the action of glaciers upon them, it was reported last week by Dean Henry Landes, head of the College of Science at the University of Washington here.

"Unless the glaciers stop their present rate of destructive activities," he said, "the mountain will eventually become a steep, high pyramid like the Matterhorn in Switzerland.

"It is possible, however, that the glaciers will disappear and leave the mountain free of perpetual ice before its present shape is greatly altered."

Dean Landis does not believe, as some do, that the top of the mountain was once blown off by volcanic activity, so that it was once much higher than it is now. The perfectly formed and preserved craters at the summit disprove this theory, he contends.

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CALENDAR

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Thursday, Feb. 15: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Lois Torrance, '34, will lead.
4:00 P. M. Faculty Assembly Room. Academic Council.
*4:30 P. M. Memorial Chapel. Dr. Richards will speak on "Sitting Down Together."
6:30 P. M. Horton House. Shop Club dinner and meeting.
7:30 P. M. Shafer Hall. Dr. Richards will conduct an informal discussion.
Subject: The Greatest of the Arts.
Friday, Feb. 16: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Wilson will lead.
*4:30 P. M. Memorial Chapel. Dr. Richards will speak on "The Larger Horizon."
7:30 P. M. Tower Court. Dr. Richards will conduct an informal discussion.
Subject: The Long Journey.
Saturday, Feb. 17: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.
7:30 P. M. Society Program Meetings.
Sunday, Feb. 18: *11:00 A. M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Dr. James Austin Richards, of the First Church in Oberlin, Ohio. (Communion Service).
Monday, Feb. 19: *8:15 A. M. Room 24, Founders Hall. Current Events reviewed by Professor Mussey.
*4:40 P. M. Billings Hall. Miss Treudley will speak on "The New Deal and Relief." (Department of Economics and Sociology).
*7:15 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Miss Elizabeth M. Osborne of New York City, consultant on dress and personal appearance, will speak on "The Impression We Leave." Group conferences will also be arranged for seniors and juniors. Please register for the same at once at the Personnel Bureau.
*8:30 P. M. Billings Hall. Miss Blanche Brocklebank will give a Piano Recital. The programme will include works by Schumann, Chopin, Debussy and others.
Tuesday, Feb. 20: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.
*4:40 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Miss Osborne will speak again on "The Impression We Leave." Register at once at the Personnel Bureau for conference appointment.
*8:30 P. M. Billings Hall. Horton Lecture. Professor Paul Elmore More of Princeton University. Subject: The Last Phase of Plato's Thought.
Wednesday, Feb. 21: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Moses will lead.
NOTES: *WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM—Exhibition of Water Colors by Agnes A. Abbot.
*WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY—Exhibition of Savonarola's works and works about him.
Early Italian Woodcuts. North Hall.
Exhibition of First Editions. Presentation Copies with inscriptions from the Authors. South Exhibition Hall.
*Tuesday, February 20: 4:00 P. M. The Community Playhouse at Wellesley Hills will give the French talking film "Poil de Carotte." Admission 35 cents. Special buses will leave the parking space below Founders Hall at 3:45 P. M. and will make one stop at the Square. Fare 10 cents.
*Open to the Public.

DESIGN CONTEST IS NEARLY CONCLUDED

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Chicago, February 8—The selection of the 20 Young American Designers' prize winning sketches in the College Girl Contest being sponsored by the silk dress manufacturing division of Marshall Field & Company, Wholesale, is being brought near a close. The Chicago Judges have given their decision and only the New York inspection remains.

This contest, which has been entered by over 5,000 girls in more than 250 universities and colleges representing 47 states, is attracting national attention, and promises to create an unusual interest in Young American Designers. Seven leading fashion authorities in New York and Chicago are on the board of judges which is making the selection of the winning sketches. Twenty prizes will be awarded and in addition each winner will receive a dress fashioned from her sketch.

"We have had many letters recommending that we make this an annual contest as a means of further promoting Young American Designers," said Mr. Buchan, the manager, "and judging from the comment of fashion experts who have seen the sketches we have received there is no doubt as to the designing ability of our young American College Girls."

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WELLESLEY THRIVES ON EXAM MILK LINE

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The inquiring reporter wondered at the post-exam "well-fed look" prevalent around Wellesley. He had heard that this was presumably the haggard season in a college girl's life; so he asked some questions. The answer was childlike in its simplicity (infantile, in fact). Milk and saltines explained all.

One girl hadn't slept since exams, owing to nightly starvation, and was already eagerly awaiting finals! "This milk habit is more devastating than a liquor habit," she asserted. "But I must strive to break it in order to maintain my self respect."

Three Quad girls suffered a milk-spilling complex (brought on by over work). Each evening, milk in hand, they rushed past the balcony door in an effort to control their obsession. But it was too much for them, and one morning there was a pool of milk on the living room floor below.

Some of those interviewed offered objections to the exam milk line. It built up unpleasant associations. (This remark smacked of 101 Psych. to the trained ears of the inquiring reporter.) "It's just like putting orange juice in Castor Oil," the objector explained, "and I haven't been able to enjoy a glass of milk since mid-years my freshman year." Another girl would have preferred apples to saltines!

But these objectors were in the minority. The general opinion of the college is, "We owe our success to milk and saltines — with reservations." (These reservations will—or will not—be abandoned on Friday afternoon.)

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CAPS AND FROWNS

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(*Continued from Page* 3, *Col.* 5)

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Well can Harvard afford to carry out such a program if any institution in the country can. With an endowment of some $110,000,000, Harvard is by far the richest educational institution in this country, if not in the world.

"Harvard's 'success,'" President Conant said in his report, "will depend almost entirely on our ability to procure men of the highest calibre for our student body and for our faculty. In the future, as in the past, our teachers must be scholars who are extending the frontiers of knowledge in every direction. I hope there will never be a separation of our faculty into those who teach and those who carry on creative work. No line should be drawn between teaching and research."

As a means of accomplishing part of his objective, the young president recommended that present scholarship funds be regrouped so that many small funds might be merged to provide a greater number of large fellowships, with many of them awarded for more than one year.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(*IP*)—A novel student government system, a unique feature of which is compulsory voting on the part of all but senior students, goes into effect at Temple University this week.

No student will be allowed to complete his registration for the second semester until he has cast his ballot, the casting of which from now on will be a part of the university student registration.

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PETITION REQUESTS STUDENTS' OPINIONS

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 3)

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be peculiarly in harmony with President Roosevelt's policy as stated in his Woodrow Wilson Anniversary Dinner last December.

President Roosevelt's declaration was:

"We are giving co-operation to the League in every matter which is not primarily political and every matter which obviously represents the views and the good of the peoples of the world, as distinguished from the views and the good of political leaders, of privileged classes or of imperialistic aims."

Such co-operation could be carried on far more effectively, friends of the petition believe, if American representation at Geneva were "regularized." A vast number of peace advocates are convinced that if world disaster is to be averted the United States and Russia must come into the League. Much is being said both in this country and abroad about revising the League Covenant to make it acceptable to these two important world powers. It would go a long way toward clarifying a dangerously confused situation, say the peace advocates, if the United States would state under what terms she would join the League.

The petition which was initiated by the League of Nations Association, with headquarters at 6 East 39th Street, New York, has the active support of a large number of national organizations. It is expected that at least one million Americans will sign.

The preamble declares:

"We, citizens of the United States,
Anxious to avoid war and organize peace in which prosperity can thrive,

Believing that the collective system of the world community which includes the Kellogg-Briand Pact (Pact of Paris), to which the United States is a party, and the League of Nations, can best prevent war,

Mindful of the fact that the United States is participating in many activities of the League of Nations,

Aware that without the privilege of membership in the League the United States is placed at a disadvantage, and the moral integrity of the world community is weakened, . . ."

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